

THE PRESIDENCY.

SEWARD-LINCOLN-DAYTON.

The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Beyond all question the first choice of Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois is Wm. Seward. They esteem him not only as the exponent of their principles, but incomparably the greatest American statesman of the age. He holds both the sentiment and the heart of those States. The second choice of Illinois is our own noble Lincoln, a man who would not lie for the Presidency. He most unquestionably could carry the State against any competitor, and would run as well as any other man, excepting Seward, in all of the before-mentioned States. Chase and Banks are very respectably considered; but of them, the former would poll much the heaviest vote, still his Free-Trade antecedents would work to his detriment, as the West is becoming more and more strongly in favor of Protection to free American as against foreign and slave labor. The gallant and eloquent Dayton is unexceptionable. Among a few politicians, Cameron stock is high; but he has no popularity among the people. Many imagine that as "Old Broad-Sheet" Pennington brought order out of chaos in the House, his elevation to the Presidency would have a similar result on the nation. As regards Bates, a great diversity of opinion exists. He would undoubtedly rally a large American and Whig vote to his standard; but it is feared he would drive an equally large German, Scandinavian, and other vote from the Republican organization. He would make a faithful, conservative, independent Executive, equal to any emergency, as those who heard his great impromptu speech at the Harbor and River Convention, in 1858, can bear witness. But it is said his nomination by the Republicans now would be tantamount to their support of Fillmore in '56; while it has often been suggested that, to go outside of the Republican ranks and into a Slave State for a candidate for the first office, John M. Botts would concentrate a large Whig and American support. For myself, I would most cheerfully assist in putting in the Presidential chair either Botts, Bates, Pennington, or Corwin; but, as the great element of the Opposition to be represented in the Convention will be Republican, that majority will reasonably, as I said before, insist upon the nomination of their tried, representative men. I think the question is narrowed down to that beyond a contingency. It will not do to nominate men who will run behind their ticket, as did Fremont in Illinois and New-Jersey; but it will be all-important that men be nominated who will surely carry those States, and Pennsylvania, and all the Republican States of '56. Candidates cannot be nominated with any reasonable expectation that they will carry a single Slave State, or Oregon or California; but they may carry all the rest of the Free States, though New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana are most certainly debatable ground; the latter immensely more doubtful than either of the others. If Indiana is carried, it must be by a most tremendous effort, a general upheaving and diffusion of sentiment, acting upon her through her sister States. The nomination of Lane would go far toward producing the desired result. That which might make a man popular in Pennsylvania may have an opposite effect in Indiana; in the latter "it never rains but it pours." A revolution there is always sudden and decisive. The men who can carry it now, are the men to nominate on the ground of availability. The Republicans do not expect or want to nominate candidates acceptable to the Democracy, but they do desire to nominate such as will best represent and carry out their principles, and be at the same time objectionable to their coadjutors.

If, then, the Republicans of the North-West are so anxious that Seward shall head the ticket, and the North-Eastern States have no objection to him, and Ohio will roll up a round majority for him, and New-York "is eager for the fray," what possible or plausible objection can any considerable number of sincere, earnest, and reliable "Oppositionists" have to him? and why should not New-Jersey and Pennsylvania wheel into line? What principle does he entertain in any way inconsistent with the interests and welfare of those "Protection"-demanding States? None whatever. Wherever Mr. Seward is at all unpopular, he is the least known; but there will be time enough between the nomination and the election to dissipate all such nonsense as *The N. Y. Herald* originated, and which has since been taken up and retailed by every petty demagogue in the land, about the "bloody Rochester speech," and the "irrepressible conflict." The people are too honest and intelligent to be led away by any such miserable subterfuge; and the party who would be influenced by it in making their nominations ought to be defeated at the polls. Circulate the documents, and let the light shine abroad in the land. Seward and Lincoln would make an invincible ticket; they are no negative men. If New-Jersey and Pennsylvania would prefer it, let us have Seward and Dayton; their being from adjoining States should make no earthly difference; for the men who have not hearts and souls capacious enough to embrace their whole country—north, south, east, and west—without special reference to their respective domiciles, are unworthy of the positions under consideration. That the Convention will act cautiously, wisely, and well, there can be no question; and to the result of its deliberations let every opponent of the corrupt and profligate Sham Democracy be prepared to say, Amen. SENTINEL.

Chicago, March 17, 1860.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The policy of publishing in your valuable paper the letters of Republican and opposition electors in regard to the nomination of a candidate for the office of President, will, no doubt, conciliate and unite the friends of each candidate to support cheerfully the nominee of the Chicago Convention. I take it for granted that all of the candidates spoken of for the nomination are distinguished statesmen and competent to discharge, with ability and honor to the country, the duties pertaining to that responsible office. The great question which the Convention will have to decide in regard to the nomination, will be availability in order to secure the coming election; for defeat, the world would prove disastrous to the best interest of the country.

The Republican party, rich in great political principles, will not be impoverished, and can afford to pay by so doing we secure the electoral votes of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, the fair prospect of securing Illinois, Michigan, and Missouri, as high wages to those who commenced laboring in the Republican vineyard at the eleventh hour, as to those who labored in the morning of its existence. And, after the nomination is fairly made and announced to the nation, the Republicans who hailed so warmly for Fremont and Dayton in 1860, will not desert the nominee in 1860, but will stand by him to the end of the irrepressible conflict for Freedom in the Territories to be fought and won.

In regard to the Hon. Wm. H. Seward—a statesman of the Henry Clay school—able, liberal, and firm in principle—his friends shall fail to make for him the nomination at Chicago; it will prevent his subsequent election to the office of President.

J. S.

Baltimore, Blair Co. (Pa.), March 17, 1860.

JOHN C. FREMONT.

The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In discussing the chances and claims of various candidates for the Presidency, to be nominated at Chicago, let us not forget our old standard-bearer, JOHN C. FREMONT. I like the tone of the article suggesting Fremont King, but I think Fremont will answer its conditions better than King. In the first place, Fremont has shown, by the manner in which he acted in the campaign of '56, that he possesses firmness in an unusual degree, but a firmness to be guided by reason and common sense. His whole life shows that whenever a course of conduct seemed to him to be duty, he followed it unflinchingly.

He has shown, also, by his life that he can take care of himself, and desires to be of use to the country, in these days, has become a rare virtue. What more admirable than his conduct after the election of 1856. Again he bore all sorts of abuse in the last campaign, for the sake of the Republic, and certainly no candidate ever united a party better than he, or led them

to the fight with fewer disadvantages, as far as he was concerned; and he is fairly entitled to a leadership under more favorable circumstances. He gave evidence of the highest administrative ability in the short time he was Governor of California; and all his life gives proof of his great ability to lead men, and his tact in reading the character of those with whom he comes in contact.

I have the thing very important in a candidate, and that is his power to arouse enthusiasm in his party, and this is possessed in eminent degree by John C. Fremont. There is something about the man which calls out this feeling from his followers everywhere, and I predict that with John C. Fremont and Cassius M. Clay the Republican party would be invincible in the coming campaign. It is a ticket that would give the very best of the active exertions in the canvass. One thing more: our Eastern people must remember that there is a strong German element in the Republican party all through the West, and that part of our party are fearful of the Know-Nothing record of Bates. Will not John C. Fremont harmonize all these conflicting elements better than any other one? I think so.

W. D. G.

Dubuque, Iowa, March 16, 1860.

JOHN C. FREMONT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

There is that in the various opinions expressed in favor of different gentlemen for the Presidency, published in *THE TRIBUNE* of the 17th, that auger well for success. It is the willingness of all to abide by the voice of a majority. To accept the nominee of the Convention to be held at Chicago; provided he is a Republican, indeed, and elect him too. May this spirit direct the action of every patriot within this Union! Among the distinguished names advanced is one that calls forth a thrill of enthusiasm, such as I believe none other can. I mean John C. FREMONT. There are others who are good and true, and worthy; and therefore are respected and esteemed. But Fremont has a place, deep down in the hearts of the Republican Host of '56, that none of the others can fill. There is something in him, and in that of Fremont, is something, or many things, that attract and combine; that in the aggregate constitute a force of such power as has at the first dash nearly prostrated the foe. Start his power again, and it will attract all the Republican elements into one force, and move forward with greatly augmented and irresistible energy. He is, without doubt, the man for the times.

Baltimore, March 19, 1860.

COL. FREMONT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I have been very much pleased and benefited by the letters in *THE TRIBUNE* on the Presidency. In my mind, there has been a lingering preference for Col. Fremont ever since 1856. His record and his platform are invulnerable. He was proof against all the assaults of that hard struggle. No man is so free from entangling alliances and conflicting sentiments of former years. His Republicanism is pure, simple, unadulterated. As a matter of history, and of fact, he has accomplished more than any man of his age, in this or any other country, or in this or any other period of the world. His life shows him a man whose great force is to command others. In the Executive chair, he would make Seward Secretary of State or Minister to London. He would make Lincoln, Fremont, such men as Chase, Lincoln, Fessenden, Pennington, Bates, and the like.

And he would thus make one of the purest and ablest Administrations this country has seen since the days of Madison and Clay. As a candidate, he would take hold of the young men, and the old men would rally, relying on him, and while the political war rages he is exactly right—not more, less than a Republican to the letter, every inch, and "nothing shorter"—not a radical, to offend conservatives, but firmly, squarely, frankly, decidedly up, not a fraction below the standard of a sound, progressive, considerate Young-American Republican. In my opinion there is an unexpressed desire in the minds of such men as I, to have him elected. I have felt it, and so have others. His name is engraved on the heart of every Republican of 1860, and the recollection tends a thrill of pleasure through every pulse. Under the Bear Flag we can call on victory. Col. Fremont forever.

Norfolk, N. Y., March 19, 1860.

COL. FREMONT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: After reading the various opinions on the Presidency contained in *THE TRIBUNE* of Saturday last, I determined to give my humble view of the matter, which you may use as you see fit.

My business brings me into daily and intimate contact with a large number of grocers and storekeepers, and, as I have been in this business a number of years, I have learned the "politics" of a large majority of them.

Deeply interested in the success of Republicanism, I have taken the trouble to canvass the views of these parties on the candidates likely to go before the Convention. Among Republicans, there are many warm supporters of Mr. Seward. All admit his claims, and a general feeling exists that he is the best man for the nomination, but he cannot be elected. To those not strictly Republican, but who have voted our ticket, any other candidate would be more acceptable. In fact, outside of the Radical Republicans, there exists a strong and bitter prejudice against him—unjustly, I believe, since it exists.

While there is the feeling toward Mr. Seward, I find many desirous for the nomination of Bates, Chase, Clay, and others, and a general willingness to support our standard-bearer of '56, JOHN C. FREMONT, whose name is victory.

A WORKING REPUBLICAN OF '56.

Who will support the Chicago nominee.

No. 221 Chrystie street, City, March 19.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

[A Republican writes us from Pittsburgh, protesting vehemently against the avowal of a Philadelphia correspondent that Edward Bates is the first choice of Pennsylvania. He proceeds:]

"The first choice of a large majority of the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania is, I firmly believe, Gen. CAMERON; the next choice, I believe, will be, without a dissenting voice, WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Indeed, I am anxious that Mr. Seward should be elected, and I am sure that Western Pennsylvania, if there was no Pennsylvania in the field, and I know that with him we can make as good a fight as with any other man that can possibly be nominated. After Gov. Seward, Gov. Chase, Col. Fremont, and Cassius M. Clay, would all stand at this end of the State; and the same would be true of the order that I have named them. With any of these gentlemen we can make a good fight, because our people know them, and know that they will not fail us in the day of battle and of war. They will vote for such men as these, and only for such."

ALLIANCE.

AFFAIRS IN DELAWARE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LEWES, Del., March 21, 1860.

The problem has been solved. After a protracted discussion, in which the question was viewed in all bearings, it has been determined that Delaware shall be represented in the Chicago Convention. The Republicans have called a State Convention to assemble at the Capital at an early date, as a preparatory measure. At this meeting there will doubtless be a free interchange of opinion with respect to the present and prospective parties of affairs. The People's Party, it is understood, will not now identify themselves with this move, deeming it more judicious to await the action of the Republicans at Chicago. Neither will they send delegates to represent them at the Convention of the National Union party to take place in Baltimore. For the nonce they will stand off, and be very discreet. Should the Republicans nominate a candidate acceptable to this party, the prospect for an affiliation on the part of the People with the former will be very fair. Should Judge Bates be the nominee, the elements will be united generally, as has been said in a previous letter. Seward cannot unite them, in the humble judgment of your correspondent: in hoisting the Bates flag at the head of their columns, one or two of the Opposition papers have reflected the views of the people.

The prevailing sentiment of this State will not influence the Chicago Convention to any great extent, and it is supposed. Her claims will be but slight, and it may be a matter almost of indifference to that body what Delaware desires, but it is an affair of much moment to that of the man; for the salvation of the opposite party in this State, in the opinion of many, depends upon the election of Edward Bates. Though Seward has warm friends and supporters here, though Seward has talents as a statesman, and there are few who do not prize him with much grace, still there are few who do not think that such a nomination would be very disastrous to the prospects of the Opposition of this State. There would be no expediency in this selection. The Democrats of Sussex and Kent have held their

County Conventions, and appointed delegates to Charleston; said delegates are not pledged, but it is well known that Douglas is not their choice; he will receive no very special marks of favor at their hands. In Sussex, one wing of the Democracy did not participate in the proceedings of the Convention, from causes originating at the last election. The speakers, however, were in favor of the party of a "hard string," which they have been thrumming so long and industriously. "Nigger" was the text: their preachers have used this sermon so much that the subject must be worn threadbare by this time.

Quite a stir was created in the county some days ago, from the fact having transpired that a negro man, a slave, who was supposed to have stolen himself from his master, had been found under a railway, some three months ago, had been stolen from his master and sold to the South. Six men were implicated in the theft, one of whom was a man of considerable property. These developments having been made, steps were taken to bring the perpetrators to justice, but when the officers went to capture them it was found four of the birds had flown, and the remaining two gave bail, since which one of them has gone to parts unknown. This is the first case of the kind known in this county for many years.

The fruit crop of the county, it is generally believed, is destroyed, and especially has this been the fate of the peach, the open season of which the Winter invited out the birds, and the subsequent cold nipped them. From all accounts, there will scarcely be sufficient fruit matured the coming season to develop a respectable case of intestinal uneasiness or internal commotions among the juvenile community. The destruction of the fruit is to be deplored, especially under present circumstances, as it is apprehended that it will dampen the ardor of the peach-growers of this section, under the impression that it is an uncertain crop. Quite an activity in the business of planting was anticipated this year.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of The Newark Mercury.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE session were in perfect keeping with the character of the controlling powers of the Legislature, intensified by more than the usual amount of internal excitement. The commotions of the private two or three days—the anxiety and chagrin of the Camden Joint Committee to institute legal proceedings against the New-Brunswick and Milburn road (twin brother to that of Hoboken). The resolution directing the Attorney-General to institute legal proceedings against the Joint Companies for not complying with law, by the late delay in the action, and the law of the Legislature, and the rapidity and safety of their trains, for which they had received large considerations from the State, and the general indignation of the friends of the people's railroads, which had been defeated by the Assembly by only two votes—these, with the usual incidents and schemes of lesser magnitude, involved the closing scenes of the session.

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